

# PENSIONS HIS OLD FRIEND.

CARNEGIE TAKES SCHOOLMATE FROM POORHOUSE.

Multi-Millionaire Buys Cottage for David Brand in Native Village and Orders Weekly Payment to Be Made.

New York.—Andrew Carnegie discovered recently that David Brand, who was ending his days in a London poorhouse, had been a classmate of his in the school in Dunfermline, Scotland. The multi-millionaire took Brand out of the poorhouse and gave him a cottage and a pension in his native village.

Brand was a year older and much bigger than the boy who was destined to become one of the richest men in the world. Occasionally when he met the little chap on his way to school Brand used to give him a ride "pick-a-back." They were good friends in those days, but could hardly be called chums, for Carnegie even then was disposed to take life seriously and didn't go in much for games, while Brand, being big and strong, made the most of his opportunities for play. Carnegie left for America with his parents when he was only 11 years old. He called on Brand to bid him good-by before starting. Brand remembers that on that occasion he shared an apple with him. They never corresponded. Brand, as the older and bigger boy, naturally felt that he was far more likely to amount to something in the world than the barefooted, cannie little lad.

Brand prospered fairly well for many years. He established himself in business in Edinburgh and later emigrated to London. In the metropolis he made a comfortable livelihood until, according to his story, he was swindled out of his business. He was too old then to make a fresh start, and two years ago had recourse to that last refuge of the poverty-stricken—the poorhouse. Of course, long before this he had heard of the vast fortune made by the little shaver with whom he had gone to school in Dunfermline. But it never occurred to him to appeal to Andrew Carnegie for assistance. He had too much Scotch pride for that.

A London journalist happened to run across him in the poorhouse of which he was an inmate, and, perceiving that he was a man who had evidently seen better times, engaged him in conversation. In telling his story Brand casually mentioned his boyhood acquaintance with Carnegie.

"Why don't you write to Mr. Carnegie and ask him to do something for you?" asked the journalist.

"No, I couldn't do that," replied Brand; "he was a nice little chap

when I knew him, but like as not he has forgotten all about me, and, anyhow, I have no claim upon him."

The journalist wrote to Mr. Carnegie at Skibo castle, putting the case before him. It elicited a prompt response from Mr. Carnegie's secretary asking additional particulars which would enable Mr. Carnegie to identify Brand, as his recollection of the companions of his early boyhood had become somewhat obscure in the course of a busy and strenuous life. Also he asked what sort of help would be most acceptable to the old man.



DAVID BRAND.

(Schoolmate of Carnegie Who Has Been Given a Pension.)

When this question was put to Brand he answered: "I think if I was supplied with a small plot of land in my native place I could make a living." The journalist wrote another letter to Mr. Carnegie, telling him of the old man's ideas and supplying the additional information. Mr. Carnegie promptly answered the letter himself. "I have no doubt," he wrote, "that what Mr. Brand says about his early boyhood is absolutely correct in every detail. An old man of 70 cannot be expected to cultivate land. He had better be considered one of my pensioners. If he will go back to his native place I will put him on my pension list at 15 shillings (\$3.75) a week. He may be able to earn a few shillings a week in other ways."

Brand gratefully accepted the offer. Mr. Carnegie sent the money to pay his railway fare to Scotland and to provide him with some decent clothing. He is now back in Culross, and after his experience of the London poorhouse his humble cottage there seems a veritable paradise to him.

## UNIQUE DRESS OF REFORMER.

Australian Woman Has Arms of Country Painted on Her Gown.

New York.—Mrs. Harrison Lee of Melbourne, Australia, who is now in



MRS. HARRISON LEE. (Australian Woman and Her Remarkable Gown.)

this country in the interests of world reforms, is the owner of a most remarkable gown. The fabric is soft white satin, and it is made with a plain skirt and waist.

The distinctive feature of the garment is its notable decoration. This is done in oil prints and represents the coat of arms of Australia in rich and appropriate hues. The ostrich and the kangaroo are part of the design, which is surmounted by sprays of brilliant flowers and underlined by the motto of the national Australian

federation: "Advance, Australia." These words also appear on the blue satin sash which is fastened on Mrs. Lee's right shoulder by a gold clasp, representing the Southern Cross, and passes over to the wearer's left side, where its folds are knotted to hang from the waist.

This costume was presented to Mrs. Lee by friends in her native land, and is often worn by her when delivering addresses before organizations interested in reform movements. For many years Mrs. Lee has taken a leading part in public reforms of Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain. As a woman voter, accustomed to act in the political affairs of her native land, she is a figure of uncommon interest to her unfranchised sisters in America.

### MISSION LANDMARK IN TEXAS.

Structure at Goliad Is Almost as Ancient as the Alamo.

San Antonio, Tex.—One of the best preserved landmarks of the early days of the republic of Texas is LaBahia mission at Goliad. This structure is almost as ancient as the Alamo, having been built in 1720. It was used as a stronghold by the patriots in the early days of the republic of Texas and was the scene of the Fannin massacre a few days after the fall of the Alamo. The mission building is now being used for church purposes and is in a fair state of preservation. For a time the mission building was under the care of DeZavala chapter, Daughters of the Republic, but when the Alamo purchase and preservation proposition came urgently to the fore, interest in LaBahia flagged. It is probable the Goliad chapter of the organization will take over the care of the mission. The Goliad organization is called LaBahia after the mission. Miss Myra Lott, of Goliad, is president of the chapter and Miss Kate Davis, also of Goliad, is vice president.

# SPELLING ORDER

WILL BE WITHDRAWN BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

## NOT FAVORED BY CONGRESS

House Resolves to Adhere to Old Style of Spelling.—Change Would Make No End of Cost and Trouble.

Washington.—President Roosevelt will withdraw his simplified spelling order to the public printer and hereafter all documents from the Executive Departments will again be printed in the old-fashioned style.

Representative Landis of the joint committee on spelling had a conference Thursday with the President, when the President said that he did not wish to have spelling overshadow matters of great importance, and expressed a willingness to revoke his order for the new spelling in case the House should go on record as opposed to the system.

Mr. Landis introduced the following resolution in the House:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that hereafter that in presenting reports, documents or other publications authorized by laws, ordered by Congress or either branch thereof, or emanating from the Executive Departments, their bureaus or branches, and independent officers of the government, the government printing office should observe and adhere to the standard of orthography prescribed in generally accepted dictionaries of the English language."

The measure was passed without a dissenting voice, although Mr. Gillett of Massachusetts, who made a fight for simplified spelling before the House committee on appropriations and has been regarded as the champion of the President's attitude, explained that he did not wish to give the impression that he had changed his mind.

Reformed spelling was put into effect by the President during the recess of Congress and all public documents supplied to the Executive Departments have been printed in the simplified way. These documents have been pouring in on Congress ever since, and the report on the Landis proposition stated that the committee had been governed by the following considerations:

"The executive order, under which many public documents have already been printed, has been in force more than three months. Without taking issue as to the relative merits of any form of spelling it is evident that the public sentiment has not been favorable to the innovation.

"It is not believed that the attitude of the general public would be materially changed if the government in all its branches were to adopt the spelling prescribed in the executive order referred to, and only confusion and expense would result, without any commensurate advantage even if the new form of spelling were deemed preferable. Moreover, Congress has no assurance that the next administration would not revoke the present order.

"Much of the matter embraced in the publications of the government is preserved in electrotyped plates representing large values to the government in the saving of labor and other expenses. All of these plates would be rendered worthless in a moment by an order in a succeeding administration revoking the Executive order of August 27th last.

"In the opinion of the committee any departure from the recognized standards of orthography cannot with safety, satisfaction or economy be taken, until Congress and the executive shall agree upon the adoption of orthographic methods."

### STATE FEES COLLECTED.

Statistics of Colorado Secretary of State's Office.

Denver.—There has been a total of \$356,373.29 received in fees by the secretary of state's office during the administration of James Cowie, extending over the past two years. This figure shows an increase of several thousand dollars, accounted for by the great increase in business ventures during the past two years and the general prosperity of the state.

There has been a slight falling off in the brand department, owing to the fact that all brands had to be re-registered during the previous administration, thus raising the income of that department above the normal. Following were the receipts for the biennial period just closed:

3653 Annual reports .....	\$ 15,132.00
2617 Incorporations .....	177,578.00
413 Articles of amendment .....	17,552.38
1924 Certified copies .....	5,908.85
752 Impressions of seal .....	1,880.00
561 Certificates of full paid stock .....	6,056.85
1146 Notary commissions .....	6,858.00
2738 Certificates of authority .....	12,836.50
555 Session laws sold .....	691.15
2054 Miscellaneous papers .....	4,922.95
Total .....	\$249,436.78
Receipts from flat tax department .....	100,604.48
Receipts from brand department .....	6,332.03
Grand total .....	\$356,373.29

### Silver Purchases.

Washington.—The director of the mint Wednesday purchased 100,000 ounces of silver for delivery at Denver and 100,000 ounces for delivery at New Orleans. The price paid was 68.664 cents per fine ounce.

# In the Public Eye

## SENATOR INVOLVED IN FRAUDS



Francis Emroy Warren, whose name has been dragged into investigation of western land frauds, in which millions of dollars worth of property is said to have been stolen from the government, is a United States senator from Wyoming. He was Wyoming's first state governor and was twice governor of the territory.

At a federal grand jury inquiry in Salt Lake City Michael A. Meyendorff, a special agent of the government, submitted affidavits alleging how men were picked up in the streets of Denver and were paid four dollars each to sign their names to powers of attorney, relinquishments and affidavits which were used by railroads to acquire title to coal lands in Wyoming.

Meyendorff declared that efforts had been made by influential men to induce him to cease the investigation of the coal land frauds, naming in this connection Senators Warren and Clark, of Wyoming, and others.

## AN ECONOMICAL DUKE

No one admires the beauty, vivacity and wit of American women more than King Edward and the duke of Connaught. Both constantly seek the society of their cousins from across the sea, but in this the king's motives are more unselfish than those which actuate his brother. The king asks only to be entertained spiritually, so to say; the duke looks to his material welfare.

When the duke of Connaught goes to his London house for a week he always arranges to dine out every night. Stiff English society bres the duke and his wife; they must be "drawn out." It is very difficult really to amuse them. But the generosity of American women appeals to the duke, as well as their wit and beauty. Indeed the duke of Connaught is developing a miserliness worthy of his ancestors, the Georges. He allows only \$2,500 a year to his son, Prince Arthur, who belongs to a crack cavalry regiment.



## MISS WHO JILTED A DUKE



Miss Theodora Shonts, the daughter of Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Panama canal commission, did not say she was not engaged to be married to Duc de Chaulnes. She said instead: "I am not guilty." This is taken by friends of Miss Shonts as being an exceedingly direct way of rapping the ducal pride. The Frenchman has been an untiringly persistent wooer, and if this "not guilty" slap does not cool his ardor probably nothing will.

Miss Shonts and her sister, Marguerite, it has been widely announced, will enter Washington society this winter. As a matter of fact, they have been in society—way in—for more than a year. They were presented at half the courts in Europe last year and King Edward was so charmed with their wholesome Americanism that he had the queen invite them twice to afternoon tea.

Duc de Chaulnes met the Shonts sisters in Paris and he fell in love with the younger one. Of course Miss Shonts is rich, and the duke needs money like most of the French dukes, but people who saw the duke's devotion declare that there is no doubt that he would be glad to marry the American girl if she didn't have a cent, but she has said "not guilty," and that probably has settled it as far as De Chaulnes is concerned.

There will be a coming out party in Washington for the Shonts sisters at their father's residence in a few weeks and then they will be introduced at the White House. They were with their father and mother on the isthmus during the president's visit.

## BUILDER OF BIG TUNNEL

William Gibbs McAdoo, president of the New York & Jersey Railroad company, is about to realize the dream of his life in the completion of his gigantic system of railroad tunnels under the Hudson river. The work was begun 14 years ago. More than \$60,000,000 has been expended on the four tubes and terminals. The great \$8,000,000 22-story terminal station, occupying two square blocks in the heart of New York's downtown section, can handle 600,000 passengers a day. For the last four years, ever since Mr. McAdoo took direct charge of the project, 3,500 men have been working night and day on the "bores" and stations.

William G. McAdoo was born in Marietta, Ga., in 1863. He practiced law in Chattanooga and went to New York in 1892 as attorney for a railroad company. He is six feet three inches in height, as raw-boned as Lincoln, as straight as an Indian, saw-toothed, lantern-jawed, with a beak so much like the bird of freedom that his intimates have styled him "The American Eagle." In that which he undertakes he is intense and fearless. He eats but little, drinks not at all, occasionally smokes, and is always as full of go as President Roosevelt's favorite bull moose.



## VISIT SETS STATESMEN THINKING



Is the antagonism of Greece to the Roman church breaking down? This is the big question in the minds of churchmen and statesmen to-day, following the visit of King George of Greece to the Vatican. The king was accompanied by his daughter, Grand Duchess Michaelovitch of Russia. The pope and his court received them with royal honors and the audience lasted half an hour.

King George himself has not shared his people's antipathy to all things Roman. He was a Danish prince of 18 when he ascended the Hellenic throne. His foreign birth may have led the Greeks to be more outspoken against Rome than they ordinarily would, but during his long reign King George has carefully regarded their wishes. He was the only sovereign who did not congratulate Pope Leo on his jubilee. In Greece orthodoxy means more than religious schism, being since the fourth century in the nature of a political and national antagonism on the part of the Hellenic against the Latin world.

It is the previous course of King George in bowing to the will of his people and the high regard in which they hold him, that lends color to the belief that a change of sentiment may have come over the Greeks.